



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> : <b>A61K 33/00, A61P 17/00</b>		<b>A1</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 00/53193</b> (43) International Publication Date: 14 September 2000 (14.09.00)
(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/GB00/00853</b> (22) International Filing Date: <b>9 March 2000 (09.03.00)</b> (30) Priority Data: 9905425.6                      9 March 1999 (09.03.99)                      GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): <b>QUEEN MARY &amp; WESTFIELD COLLEGE [GB/GB];</b> Mile End Road, London E1 4NS (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): <b>TUCKER, Arthur, Tudor [GB/GB];</b> Clinical Microvascular Unit, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London EC1A 7BE (GB). <b>BENJAMIN, Nigel [GB/GB];</b> Department of Pharmacology, Charterhouse Square, St. Bartholomew's, London EC1M 6BQ (GB). (74) Agents: <b>BASSIL, Nicholas, Charles et al.; Kilburn &amp; Strode,</b> 20 Red Lion Street, London WC1R 4PJ (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: <b>PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING NITRATE SOURCE AND AN ACIDIFYING AGENT FOR TREATING SKIN ISCHAEMIA</b>  (57) Abstract  <p>The use of acidified nitrite as an agent to produce local production of nitric oxide at the skin surface is described in the treatment of peripheral ischaemia and associated conditions. The dosage form may be in any pharmaceutically acceptable carrier means and comprises an acidifying agent adapted to reduce the pH at the environment. A barrier consisting of a membrane allows diffusions of the nitrite ions while preventing direct contact of the skin and acidifying agent. Amongst the many potential applications for the invention is the management of chronic skin wounds, peripheral ischaemia conditions such as Raynaud's phenomenon. Compositions and methods of use for these applications are described.</p>			

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## PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING NITRATE SOURCE AND AN ACIDIFYING AGENT FOR TREATING SKIN ISCHAEMIA

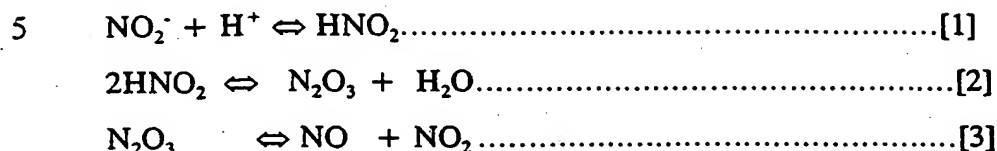
The present invention relates to a new pharmaceutical use of acidified nitrite contained within a delivery system which allows passage of nitric oxide to the skin as a treatment for ischaemic ulceration, to promote wound healing and associated conditions.

Nitric oxide [NO] is a potent vasodilator synthesised and released by vascular endothelial cells and plays an important role in regulating vascular local resistance and blood flow. In mammalian cells, NO is principally produced along with L-citrulline by the enzymatic oxidation of L-arginine. Nitric oxide is also involved in the inhibition of both platelet and leukocyte aggregation and adhesion, the inhibition of cell proliferation, the scavenging of superoxide radicals and the modulation of endothelial layer permeability. Nitric oxide also has been shown to possess antimicrobial properties, reviewed by F. C. Fang (1997) (*J. Clin. Invest.* 99 (12) 2818-2825 (1997)).

A potential therapeutic utility of the anti-microbial properties of NO is described in WO 95/22335. A pharmaceutical composition comprising nitrite in an inert carrier cream or ointment and salicylic acid was used to show killing of cultures containing *E. coli* and *C. albicans*. This activity was further tested against patients with fungal infection of the feet ("Athlete's Foot" or *tinea pedis*) and showed that the condition was amenable to treatment with the acidified nitrite composition. However, the composition of nitrite and organic acid caused erythema (redness) of the skin.

In addition to internal cell-mediated production, NO is also continually released externally from the surface of the skin by a mechanism which appears to be independent of NO synthase enzyme. Nitrate excreted in sweat is reduced to nitrite by an unknown mechanism which may involve nitrite reductase enzymes which are expressed by skin commensal bacteria. Alternatively mammalian nitrite reductase enzymes may be present in the skin which could reduce nitrite rapidly to NO on the skin surface.

The production of NO from nitrite is believed to be through the following mechanism:



10 Although the amount of NO generated by this physiological mechanism is not sufficient to affect skin blood flow it is clear that very large amounts of NO can be generated by the topical application of nitrite and acid.

15 It has now been surprisingly found that topical application to the skin of nitrite at concentrations of up to 4% in an inert carrier cream or ointment when mixed with an organic acid such as ascorbic acid (vitamin C) reacts to produce oxides of nitrogen to cause the release of nitric oxides leading to sustained vasodilation of the microcirculatory blood vessels, without significant inflammation. This new use for acidified compositions containing nitrite is a departure from the previously known uses of the composition as an anti-microbial agent. The side-effects of erythema and  
20 irritation to the skin from the acid in the composition associated with the treatment of fungal infections of the foot had been considered to suggest that the composition should not be used on broken skin or away from sites of infection needing immediate, short term therapeutic treatment. Additionally, the skin on the foot is significantly thicker and tougher than elsewhere on the mammalian body and so can  
25 endure more prolonged erythema than other thinner areas of skin elsewhere. Furthermore there is a widespread and generally accepted medical prejudice against inserting ointments or gels into open wounds or onto broken skin. Such practice is advised against because of the risk of actually causing infection or septicaemia (blood-poisoning).

30

The ability of the composition to cause vasodilation is also surprising because the NO molecule would not normally be expected to cross the outer layers of the skin

into the inner layers of the epidermis to act on the blood vessels and micro-capillaries.

5 According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided the use of a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent, a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore in the preparation of an agent for the treatment of skin ischaemia and associated conditions.

10 The pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent is adapted to reduce the pH at the site of application and can include any suitable organic acid such as ascorbic acid (vitamin C), salicylic acid, acetyl salicylic acid, acetic acid or a salt or a derivative thereof in a concentration up to 20% w/w, suitably 0.25 to 10% w/w, preferably 4 to 6% w/w. A particularly preferred concentration is 4% or 5% w/w. The preferred pH range is from pH2 to pH7, preferably pH4. Other acidifying agents  
15 include but are not limited to, ammonium or aluminium salts, phenol, benzoic acid. Inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid may be used if sufficient dilute and/or appropriately buffered. The acidifying agent may be present as a dissolved salt or in a liquid form.

20 The pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions may be an alkaline metal nitrite or an alkaline earth metal nitrite. For example,  $\text{LiNO}_2$ ,  $\text{NaNO}_2$ ,  $\text{KNO}_2$ ,  $\text{RbNO}_2$ ,  $\text{CsNO}_2$ ,  $\text{FrNO}_2$ ,  $\text{Be}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ ,  $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ ,  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ ,  $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ ,  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ , or  $\text{Ra}(\text{NO}_2)_2$ . Alternatively, a nitrite precursor may be used as the source of the nitrite ions in the composition, such as for example a dilute solution of nitrous acid. Other sources of  
25 nitrite ions are nitrate ions derived from alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts capable of enzymic conversion to nitrite. For example,  $\text{LiNO}_3$ ,  $\text{NaNO}_3$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$ ,  $\text{RbNO}_3$ ,  $\text{CsNO}_3$ ,  $\text{FrNO}_3$ ,  $\text{Be}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , or  $\text{Ra}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ . The concentration of the nitrate ion source may be up to 20% w/w, suitably 0.25 to 10%, preferably 4 to 6%. A particularly preferred concentration is  
30 4% or 5% w/w.

Suitably, the final nitrite ion concentration present in the composition is up to 20%

w/w, generally in the range of from 0.25% to 15% w/w, suitably 2% to 10% w/w, preferably 4 to 6% w/w. A particularly preferred nitrite ion concentration is 4% or 5% w/w.

5 Ischaemia is defined as an inadequate or impaired blood flow to a part of the body. The present invention seeks to provide the use of a composition in the treatment of skin ischaemia and its associated peripheral skin conditions. For example, disease conditions such as Raynaud's phenomenon and severe primary vasospasm are characterised by poor blood flow to the skin. Damage to the skin of an individual  
10 also leads to skin ischaemia as the blood supply is reduced or prevented by the body's own repair or defence mechanisms.

Ischaemic skin conditions which may benefit from the therapeutic use of a composition as defined in accordance with this aspect of the invention, include but  
15 are not limited to wounds, including skin ulcers and post-operative trauma, burns. This aspect of the invention therefore also extends to platelet and/or leukocyte aggregation and adhesion, cell proliferation, scavenging of superoxide radicals and endothelial layer permeability. Other dermatological conditions such as acne associated with skin ischaemia can also be treated by these compositions.

20 In the preparation of an agent according to this aspect of the invention, the acidifying agent and the nitrite ions or source therefore are formulated in a pharmacologically acceptable carrier or diluent which may be an inert cream or ointment. In a particular preferred form of the invention the acidifying agent and the source of  
25 nitrite ions or precursor therefore are separately disposed in the said cream or ointment for admixture to release ions at the environment of use.

The pharmaceutical composition may be adapted for administration by any appropriate topical route, including buccal, sublingual or transdermal. Such compositions may be  
30 prepared by any method known in the art of pharmacy, for example by admixing the active ingredient with the carrier(s) or excipient(s) under sterile conditions.

Pharmaceutical compositions adapted for transdermal administration may be presented as discrete patches intended to remain in intimate contact with the epidermis of the recipient for a prolonged period of time. For example, the active ingredient may be delivered from the patch by iontophoresis as generally described in *Pharmaceutical Research*, 3(6):318 (1986).

Pharmaceutical compositions adapted for topical administration may be formulated as ointments, creams, suspensions, lotions, powders, solutions, pastes, gels, sprays, aerosols or oils. For treatment of the eye or other external tissues, for example mouth and skin, the compositions are preferably applied as a topical ointment or cream. When formulated in an ointment, the active ingredient may be employed with either a paraffinic or a water-miscible ointment base. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be formulated in a cream with an oil-in-water cream base or a water-in-oil base. Pharmaceutical compositions adapted for topical administration to the eye include eye drops wherein the active ingredient is dissolved or suspended in a suitable carrier, especially an aqueous solvent. Pharmaceutical compositions adapted for topical administration in the mouth include lozenges, pastilles and mouth washes.

The pharmaceutical compositions may contain preserving agents, solubilising agents, stabilising agents, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners, colourants, odourants, salts (substances of the present invention may themselves be provided in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt), buffers, coating agents or antioxidants. They may also contain therapeutically active agents in addition to the substance of the present invention.

Dosages of the substance of the present invention can vary between wide limits, depending upon the disease or disorder to be treated, the severity of the condition, and the age and health of the individual to be treated, etc. and a physician will ultimately determine appropriate dosages to be used.

This dosage may be repeated as often as appropriate. If side effects develop the amount and/or frequency of the dosage can be reduced or otherwise altered or modified, in accordance with normal clinical practice.

- 5 Such compositions may be formulated for human or for veterinary medicine. The present application should be interpreted as applying equally to humans as well as to animals, unless the context clearly implies otherwise.

10 According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a method for the treatment of a condition characterised by skin ischaemia, comprising the administration of a composition comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent, a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore.

15 According to a third aspect of the invention there is provided a composition comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent, a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment of skin ischaemia.

20 According to a fourth aspect of the invention there is provided a kit comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent and a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore for use as a combined preparation in the treatment of skin ischaemia

25 According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided a membrane comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent and a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore. The membrane may be fully-, or partially-permeable, including semi-permeable or selectively permeable,  
30 to the passage of nitric oxide. Such membranes can prevent direct contact of the composition with the skin but can permit diffusion of nitric oxides into the skin.



This is particularly advantageous in the treatment of areas of broken skin, open wounds or serious burns. In this way the integrity of the wound area is preserved. Suitable membranes include, but are not limited to, polymeric materials such as nitrocellulose, cellulose, agarose, alginate gels, polyethylene, polyester (e.g. a hydrophilic polyester block copolymer) etc. A suitable membrane that can be used in practice is Sympatex™ which is composed of fibres of hydrophilic polyester block copolymer. The present invention therefore extends to the use of such membranes in the treatment of these and other disease conditions, for example skin ischaemia and/or microbial infections, e.g. bacterial, yeast or fungal infections.

Preferred features for the second and subsequent aspects of the invention are as for the first aspect *mutatis mutandis*.

The invention will now be described, by way of illustration only with reference to the following examples and figures which are provided for the purposes of illustration and are not to be construed as being limiting on the invention.

FIGURE 1 shows the effect of direct application and subsequent removal of the treatment on the microcirculatory blood flow in forearm skin and finger pulps of healthy subjects. The vertical axes are blood flow, photoplethysmography (PPG) relating to microcirculatory volume and laser Doppler fluximetry (LDF) which relates relating to microcirculatory flux (red blood cell count x velocity). The horizontal axis is the time in minutes; NS = not significant; points shown represent the mean value; error bars are 95% confidence; \* =  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* =  $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* =  $p < 0.001$ ; ↑ = application of gel, and ↓ = removal of gel.

FIGURE 2 shows the effect of direct application and subsequent removal of the treatment on the microcirculatory blood flow in forearm skin and finger pulps of subjects with severe Raynaud's phenomenon. The vertical axes are blood flow, photoplethysmography (PPG) relating to microcirculatory volume

and laser Doppler fluximetry (LDF) which relates to microcirculatory flux. The horizontal axis is the time in minutes.

FIGURE 3 shows nitric oxide diffusion through a selection of membranes where the vertical axis shows nitric oxide concentration and the horizontal axis in the time in minutes. FIGURE 3a shows the results using Saranwrap™ (SW-01) and FIGURE 3b shows the results using clingfilm (CF-02).

FIGURE 4 shows the diffusion effect of the treatment through a membrane on the forearm skin microcirculatory blood flow in a healthy subject. The vertical axis is blood flow, photoplethysmography (PPG) relating to microcirculatory volume and the horizontal axis is the time in minutes.

FIGURE 5 shows the diffusion effect of the treatment through a membrane on forearm skin microcirculatory blood flow in a healthy subject. The vertical axis is blood flow, laser Doppler fluximetry (LDF) relating to microcirculatory flux and the horizontal axis is the time in minutes.

FIGURES 6 (a)-(i) show the transmembrane diffusion for sodium nitrite and ascorbic acid in 0.8% agar gel, using 1% sodium chloride as an intermediate at final concentrations of 500mM, 250mM, 165mM, 50mM, 25mM, 5mM, 2.5mM and 0.5mM. A control of nitrite and 0.8% agar gel using 1% sodium chloride as an intermediate was also used. The figure illustrates nitric oxide diffusion through Sympatex™ 10µm (Akzo Nobel) membrane where the vertical axis shows the nitric oxide concentration in parts per million (PPM) and the horizontal axis shows the time in minutes. In Figures 6(a) and 6(b) the initial peaks are artificially flattened due to the full scale deflection of the detection device.

FIGURE 7 shows the results of the application of nitric oxide generating gel consisting of 330mM of sodium nitrite and ascorbic acid in KY jelly™ to the forearm skin and simultaneously to Sympatex™ 10µm membrane (Akzo

Nobel), which was then applied to the forearm skin of the contralateral limb of nine healthy subjects. Conditions and experimental methods were the same as used for the application of the NO-generation gel on healthy subjects in Figures 1, 2, 4 and 5. The vertical axis shows Laser Doppler Fluximetry units and the horizontal axis shows the time in minutes.

FIGURE 8 shows the anti-microbial properties of the NO-generation gel at different nitrite ion concentrations against *Staphylococcus aureus* NCTC9353 and *Escherichia coli* NCTC10148. The vertical axis shows microbial survival as a percentage and the horizontal axis shows NO-gel concentration in mM.

Example 1: Microcirculatory response to topical application of NO-generating gel in healthy subjects

A nitric oxide-generating gel (NO-generating gel) was prepared as follows. Sodium nitrite (Analar<sup>TM</sup> grade from Sigma, Poole, Dorset, UK) was added to KY Jelly<sup>TM</sup> (Johnson & Johnson) to make a 5% w/w solution. Ascorbic acid (Sigma) was also added to KY Jelly<sup>TM</sup> (Johnson & Johnson) to make a 5% w/w solution. Approximately 0.5ml of each solution was mixed together on the skin of a patient using a sterile swab. When the two solutions are brought into contact, the ensuing reaction leads to the generation of nitric oxide. The reaction may be stopped by cleaning the skin with paper or a swab soaked in ethyl alcohol.

With reference to Figure 1 the microcirculatory response to topical application of NO-generating gel was measured in 10 healthy subjects. The effect of placebo treatment was measured simultaneously on the contra-lateral limb. The skin microcirculatory volume was measured by infra-red photoplethysmography [PPG] and microcirculatory velocity by laser Doppler fluximetry [LDF]. All examinations were performed in a quiet, draught-free, temperature and humidity controlled laboratory (24°C ± 1°C; relative humidity 30-40%) in the morning at approximately the same time of day for each subject.

Placebo treatment did not have any effect upon microcirculatory blood flow in either the forearm or the finger of the normal subjects. The vasodilator response to the active treatment reached a plateau phase in all patients within the ten minutes of active gel application. Forearm skin and finger pulp blood flow increased markedly following topical application of a NO-generating gel in the healthy volunteers. When the active gel was applied to the forearm skin all subjects showed a large vasodilator response to active gel treatment in both volume and flux. This increase in blood flow was sustained after removal of the active gel. The active gel had no significant effect on finger microcirculatory volume (PPG) (Figure 1 : Finger pulp), however microcirculatory flux increased significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) and remained so after removal ( $p < 0.01$ ; Figure 1 : Finger pulp).

Example 2: Microcirculatory response to topical application of NO-generating gel in patients with severe primary vasospasm

Figure 2 shows the microcirculatory response to topical application of NO-generating gel was measured in 20 patients with severe primary vasospasm. The effect of the placebo treatment was measured simultaneously on the contra-lateral limb. Conditions were the same as those used for the application of the treatment on healthy subjects in Figure 1. The skin microcirculatory volume was measured by infra-red photoplethysmography [PPG] and microcirculatory velocity by laser Doppler fluximetry [LDF].

Placebo treatment did not have any effect upon microcirculatory blood flow in either the forearm or the finger of any patients. The vasodilator response to the active treatment reached a plateau phase in all patients within ten minutes of the application of active gel. When the gel was applied to the forearm skin all patients showed a large vasodilator response to active gel treatment in both volume and flux. This increase in blood flow was sustained after removal of the active gel in both groups (Figure 2 : Forearm and finger pulp). The active gel to the finger pulp caused a significant increase in microcirculatory volume ( $p < 0.05$ ) which returned rapidly to the resting level on removal of the gel. Active gel also significantly increased finger microcirculatory flux ( $p < 0.01$ ) which achieved normal values. This increase was

sustained, although reduced, after removal of the gel ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Example 3: Generation of nitric oxide derived through a membrane

Figure 3 shows the generation of nitric oxide derived from the reaction previously detailed through a membrane. Nitric oxide concentrations were measured by a nitric oxide sensitive meter : Model 42C Chemiluminescence NO-NO<sub>2</sub>-NO<sub>x</sub> analyser (Thermo Environmental Instruments Inc., MA USA) connected to a data acquisition system and IBM computer. Measurements were made continually and readings were taken every 10 seconds for 275 minutes. Material 1 was domestic clingfilm, Material 2 was Saranwrap<sup>TM</sup> (Sigma) and Material 3 was (Sympatex<sup>TM</sup>, Akzo Nobel).

Example 4: Microcirculatory response of the application of NO-generating gel to three differing membrane materials

Figure 4 shows the microcirculatory response of the application of NO-generating gel to three differing membranes which were then applied to the forearm skin of a healthy subject. Conditions were the same as those used for the application of the treatment upon healthy subjects in Figure 1. The skin microcirculatory volume was measured by infra-red photoplethysmography [PPG]. Material 1 was domestic clingfilm, Material 2 was Saranwrap<sup>TM</sup> (Sigma) and Material 3 was (Sympatex<sup>TM</sup>, Akzo Nobel).

The increase in microcirculatory blood volume is a reflection of the diffusion of nitric oxide through the membrane towards the skin. The transfer of nitric oxide through the membrane is a reflection of the physical characteristics of the material and is highly variable. Material number 3 (Sympatex<sup>TM</sup>, Akzo Nobel) had a superior diffusion profile.

Example 5: Microcirculatory response of the application of NO-generating gel to three differing membrane materials

Figure 5 shows the microcirculatory response of the application of NO-generating gel to three differing membranes which were then applied to the forearm skin of a healthy subject. Conditions were the same as those used for the application of the

treatment on healthy subjects in Figure 1. The skin microcirculatory velocity was measured by laser Doppler fluximetry [LDF].

The increase in microcirculatory velocity is a reflection of the diffusion of nitric oxide through the membrane towards the skin. The transfer the nitric oxide through the membrane is a reflection of the physical characteristics of the material and is highly variable. Material number 3 (Sympatex<sup>TM</sup>, Akzo Nobel) had a superior diffusion profile.

10 Example 6: Comparison of nitric oxide generation through a membrane

Figure 6 shows the generation of nitric oxide derived from the reaction described above through a 10 $\mu$ m Sympatex<sup>TM</sup> membrane. Nitric oxide concentrations were measured by a nitric oxide sensitive meter: Model 42C chemiluminescence NO-NO<sub>2</sub>-NO<sub>x</sub> analyser (Thermo Environmental Instrumental Inc., MA, USA) connected to a data acquisition system and an IBM computer. Measurements were made continually and readings were taken every 10 seconds for 1350 minutes.

The results shown in Figure 6 illustrate that the transmembrane diffusion coefficient is closely related to the production of nitric oxide, which is a direct product of the concentration of both the source of the nitrite ions and the acidifying agent. Furthermore, the results demonstrate that a basal production of nitric oxide is sustained for a significant period of time after mixing the reagents.

Example 7: Microcirculatory response of the application of NO-generating gel

25 The nitric oxide generating gel consisting of 330mM of both sodium nitrite and ascorbic acid in KY jelly<sup>TM</sup> was applied directly to the forearm skin and simultaneously to Sympatex<sup>TM</sup> 10 $\mu$ m membrane (Akzo Nobel), which was then applied to the forearm skin of the contralateral limb if nine healthy subjects. Conditions and experimental methods were the same as used for the application of the NO-generation gel on healthy subjects in Figures 1, 2, 4 and 5. The results are shown in Figure 7. It should be noted that in Figure 7 that the concentrations of the admixture are in a different unit form (i.e. mM instead of %w/w). Laser Doppler

Fluximetry (LDF) measured the skin microcirculatory flux.

The statistically significant increase in microcirculatory flux from baseline was a reflection of the diffusion of nitric oxide through the membrane towards the skin.

5 This vasodilation, indicated by LDF through the membrane ranged from 60-75% (mean 64 %) of that observed when the NO-generation gel was applied directly to the skin of the forearm. The results shown in Figure 7 support the observations described in Figure 1 which show that the vasodilator response to the direct treatment reached a plateau phase in all patients within 10 minutes of gel application.

10 A plateau phase, although reduced in amplitude was achieved within 16 minutes when the NO-generation gel was applied to the membrane and reflects a lag phase which is related to membrane diffusion characteristics.

Example 8: Anti-microbial properties of NO-generation gel

15 The antimicrobial properties of NO-generation gel after diffusion through a 10 $\mu$ m Sympatex<sup>TM</sup> membrane were investigated as follows. NO was generated by an admixture of sodium nitrite and ascorbic acid in 0.8% agar gel, using 1% sodium chloride as an intermediate. The preparation was tested on *S. aureus* NCTC9353 and *E. coli* NCTC10148 using a range of concentrations of sodium nitrite and

20 ascorbic acid. Cultures of *S. aureus* and *E. coli* were prepared by inoculating 20ml of LB (Luria-Bertani 10g Bacto-Tryptone, 5g Bacto-Yeast extract and 10g/l sodium chloride at pH7.5) broth with 2-3 colonies, and incubated at 37°C overnight. 24ml of 1.5% agar in NaCl were inoculated with 1ml of either *S. aureus* or *E. coli* and poured into Petri dishes. Discs of membrane (100mm in diameter) were sterilised in

25 70% ethanol and the discs were then placed in a lamina flow cabinet to allow the ethanol to evaporate. 5ml of 0.8% agar in 1% NaCl, containing either sodium nitrite or ascorbic acid at final concentrations of 500mM, 250mM, 165mM, 50mM, 25mM, 5mM, 2.5mM and 0.5mM were prepared. Final concentrations in use are halved.

30

In the centre of sterile inverted Petri dish lids, 1ml of each concentration of sodium nitrite and ascorbic acid was added and mixed. Disinfected membrane was then

placed over the top of this immediately, using sterilised forceps. The membrane was carefully positioned so that it hung over the edge of the lid equally in all directions. The base of the Petri dish was then placed upside down on top of the lid/mixture/membrane arrangement ensuring that a 2-3mm gap was left between the membrane and the inverted inoculated agar.

The apparatus was incubated overnight at 37°C after which it was removed. The base of the Petri dish (upside down) was removed and the central area of agar sampled by cutting a circle using a sterile plastic measuring cup. The agar was then macerated in 10ml of LB broth and 5ml of sterile glass beads. Serial dilutions were carried out and the samples plated onto blood agar plates that were incubated for 24 hours at 37°C. The surviving colonies were then counted.

Anti-microbial properties of nitric oxide were seen at concentrations of nitrite above 50mM. Below this concentration partial or no anti-microbial activity was seen. Above this concentration, cell lysis was complete resulting in complete killing of the bacteria. The results shown in Figure 8 illustrate the anti-microbial effect of varying concentrations of NO-generation gel and resulting diffusion through Sympatex™ 10µm membrane.



CLAIMS

1. The use of a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent, a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore in  
5 the preparation of an agent for the treatment of skin ischaemia and associated conditions.
2. A use as claimed in claim 1, in which the acidifying agent is an organic acid.
- 10 3. A use as claimed in claim 2, in which the organic acid is ascorbic acid.
4. A use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, in which the source of nitrite ions is an alkaline metal nitrite or an alkaline earth metal nitrite.
- 15 5. A use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, in which the ischaemic skin disease is Raynaud's phenomenon.
6. A use as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, in which the treatment of skin ischaemia includes the treatment of wounds, including skin ulcers and post-operative  
20 trauma, or burns.
7. A method for the treatment of a condition characterised by skin ischaemia, comprising the administration of a composition comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent, a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or  
25 a nitrite precursor therefore.
8. A composition comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent, a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the  
30 treatment of skin ischaemia.

9. A composition comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent, a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment of wounds, including skin ulcers and post-operative trauma, or burns.
- 5
10. A kit comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent and a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore for use as a combined preparation in the treatment of skin ischaemia
- 10
11. A kit comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent and a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore for use as a combined preparation in the treatment of wounds, including skin ulcers and post-operative trauma, or burns.
- 15
12. A membrane comprising a pharmacologically acceptable acidifying agent and a pharmacologically acceptable source of nitrite ions or a nitrite precursor therefore.
13. A membrane as claimed in claim 12, in which the acidifying agent is an organic acid.
- 20
14. A membrane as claimed in claim 13, in which the organic acid is ascorbic acid.
15. A membrane as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 14, in which the source of nitrite ions is an alkaline metal nitrite or an alkaline earth metal nitrite.
- 25
16. The use of a membrane as defined in any one of claims 12 to 15 in the treatment of skin ischaemia.
- 30
17. A use as claimed in claim 16, in which the treatment of skin ischaemia includes the treatment of wounds, including skin ulcers and post-operative trauma, or

burns.

18. The use of a membrane as defined in any of claims 12 to 15 in the treatment of microbial infections.

5

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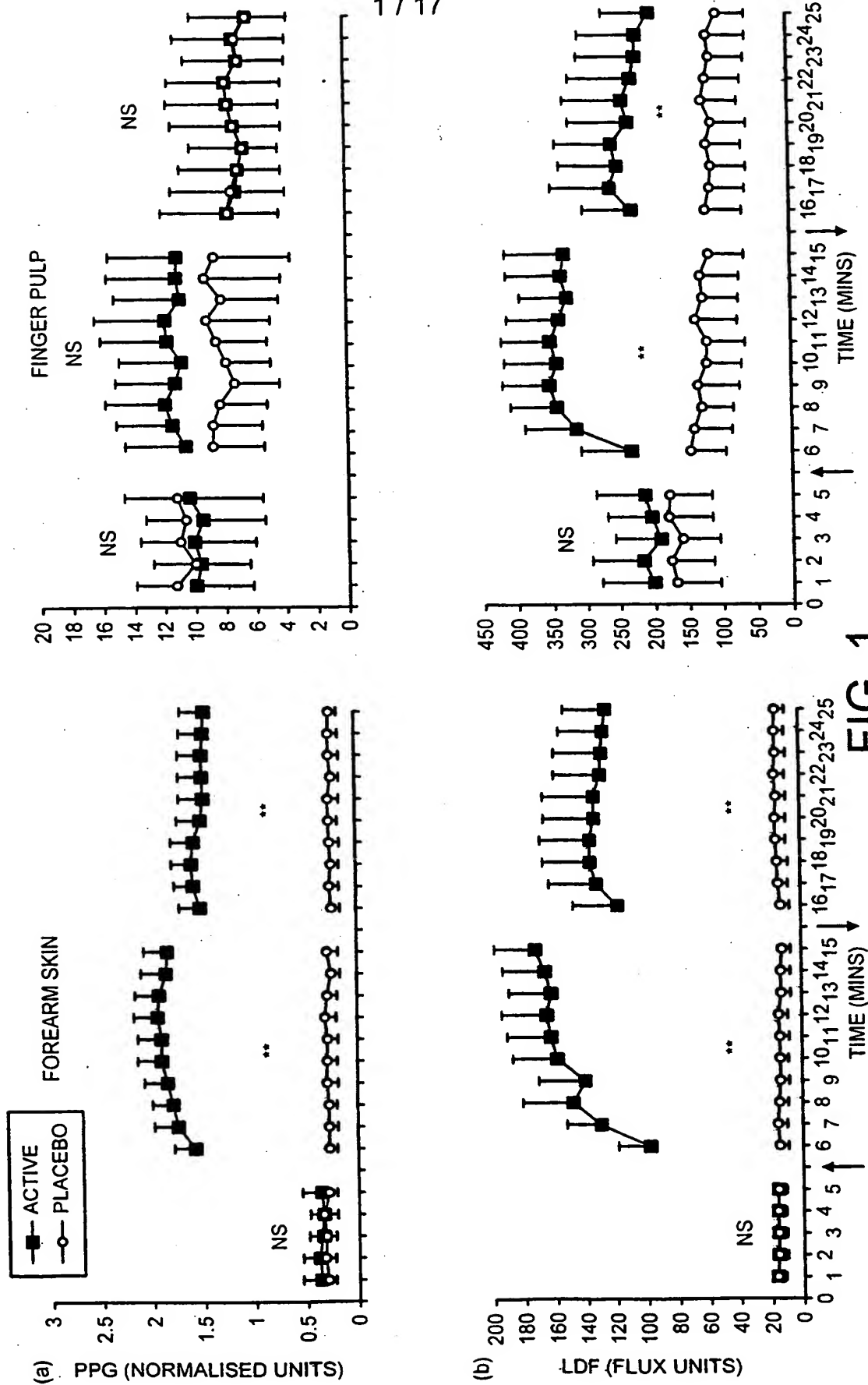


FIG. 1

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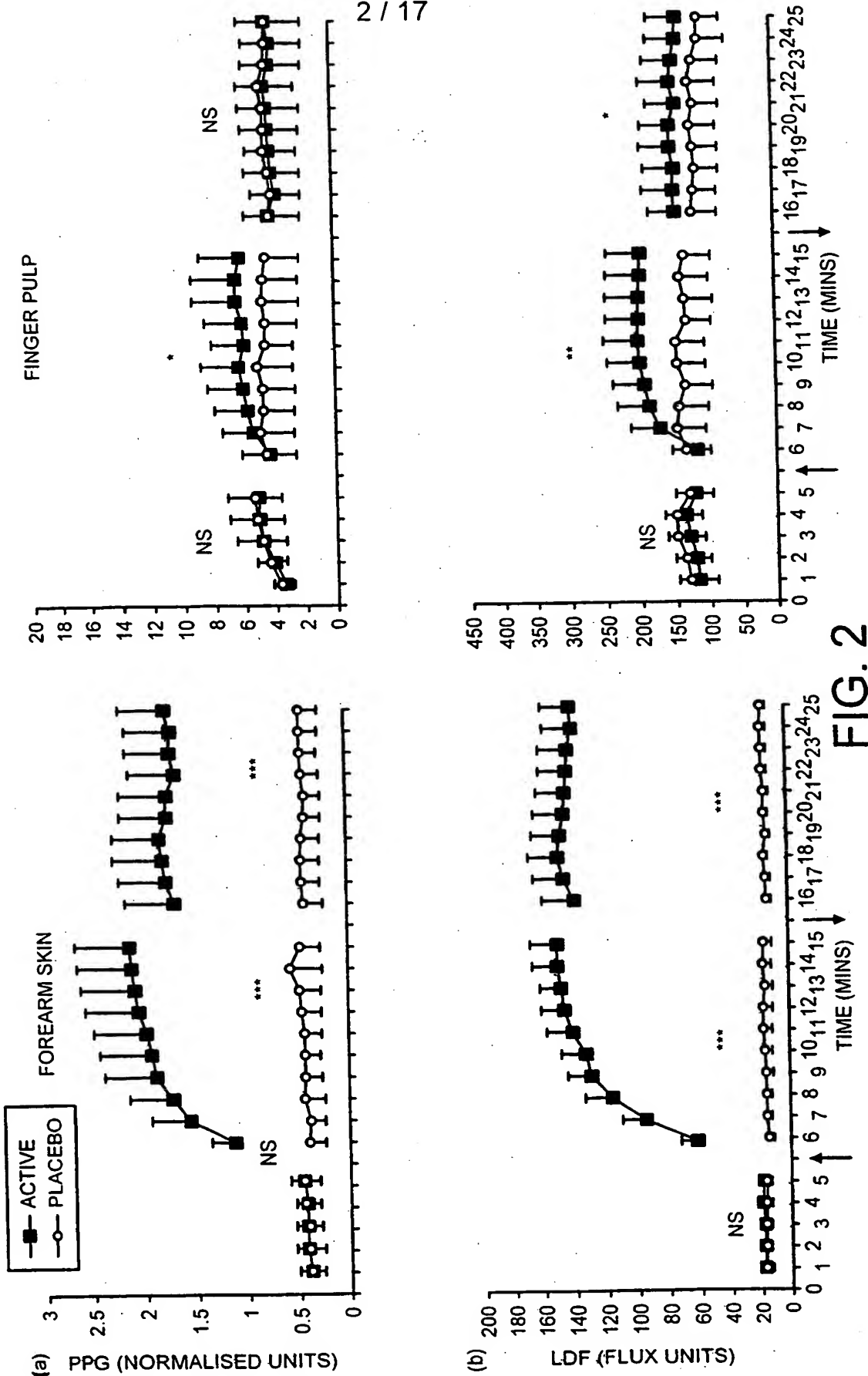


FIG. 2

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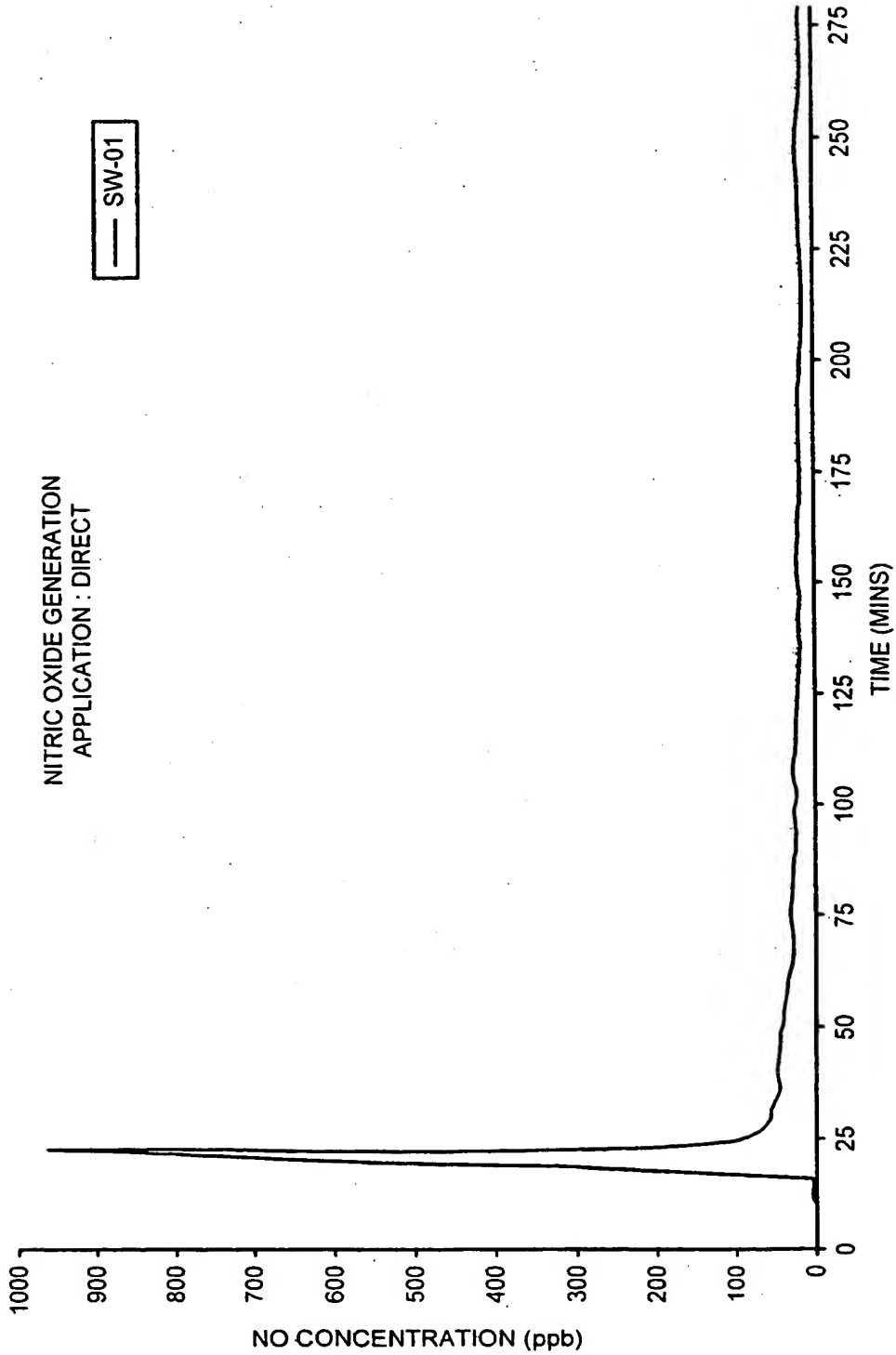


FIG. 3a

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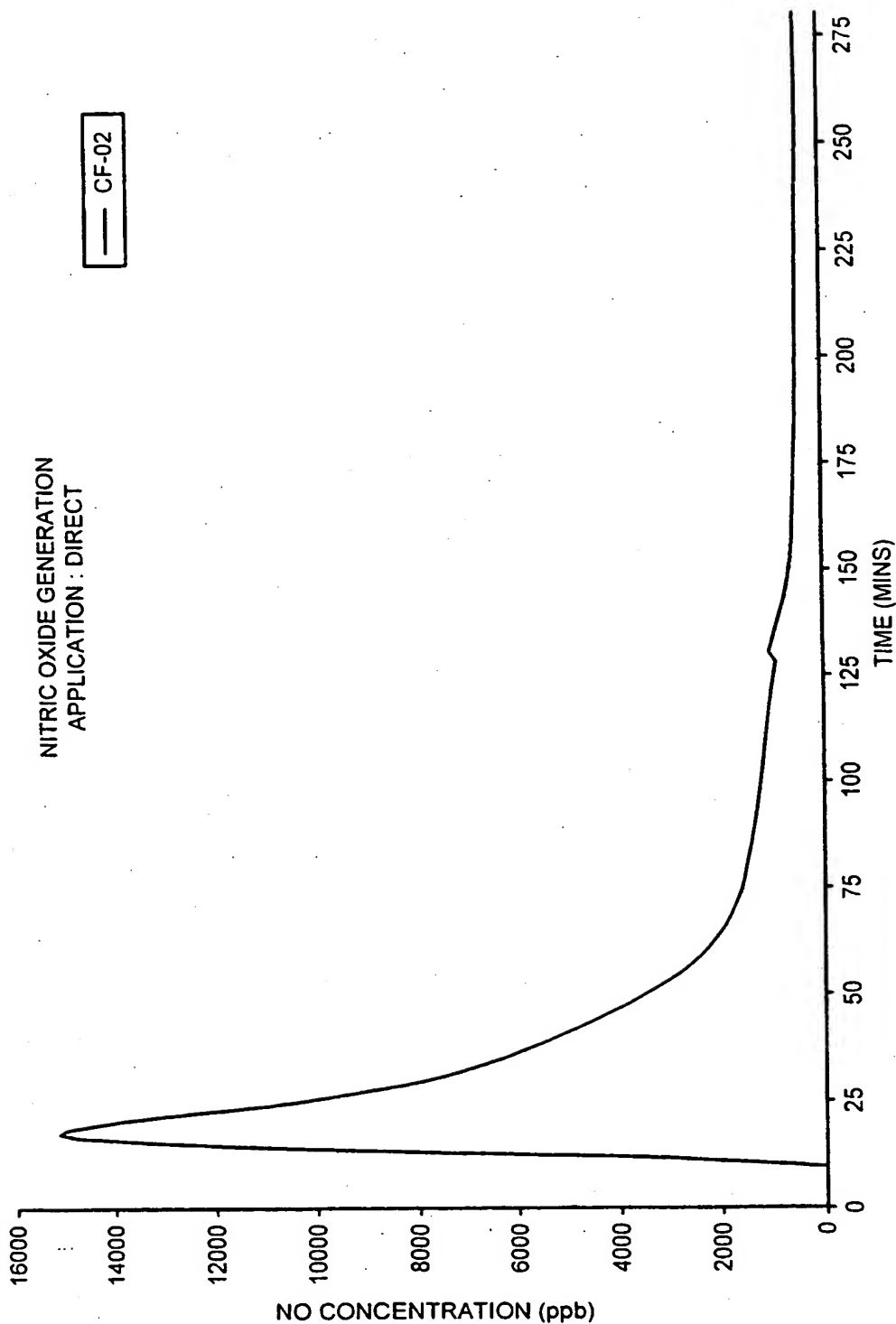
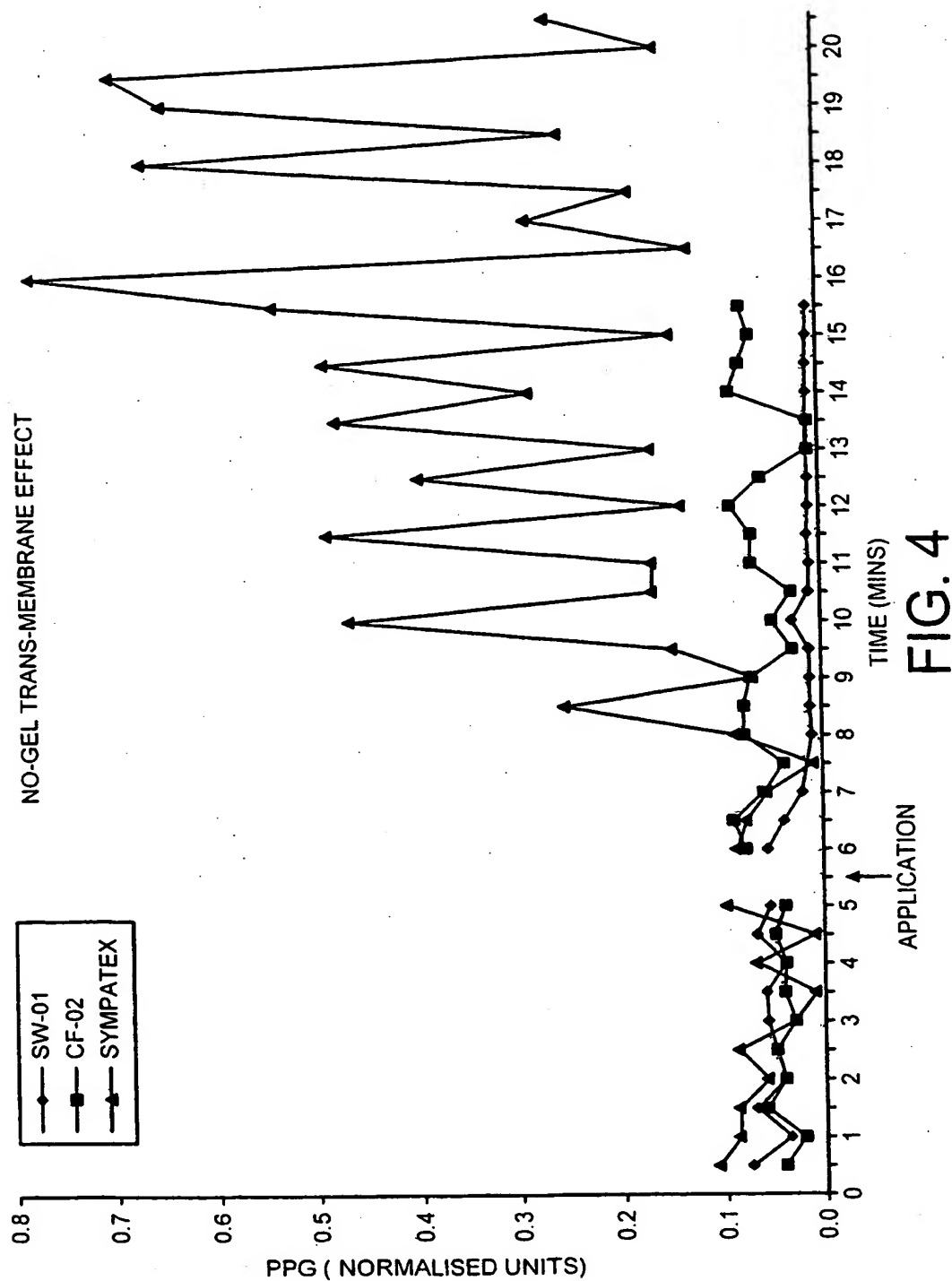


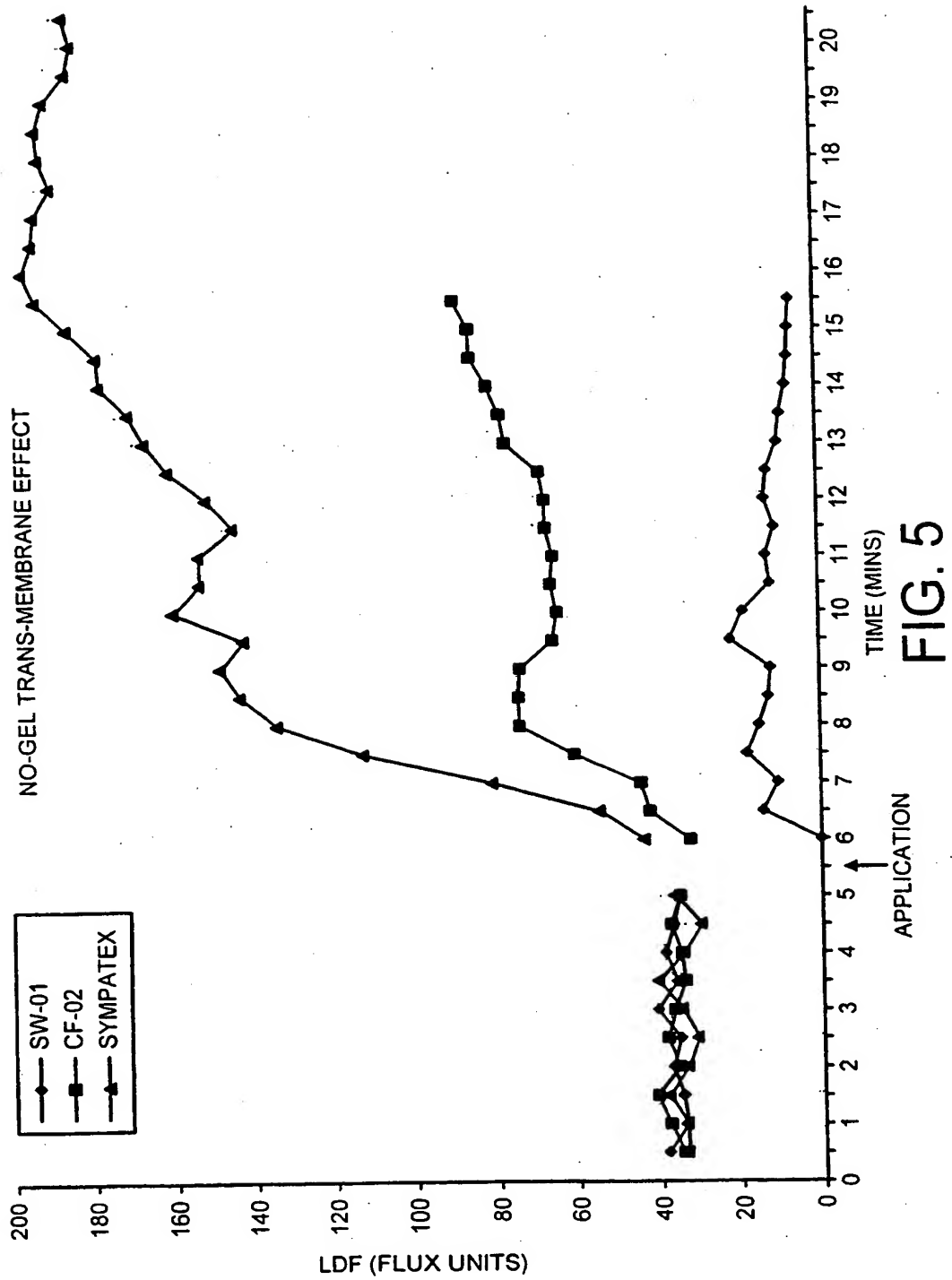
FIG. 3b

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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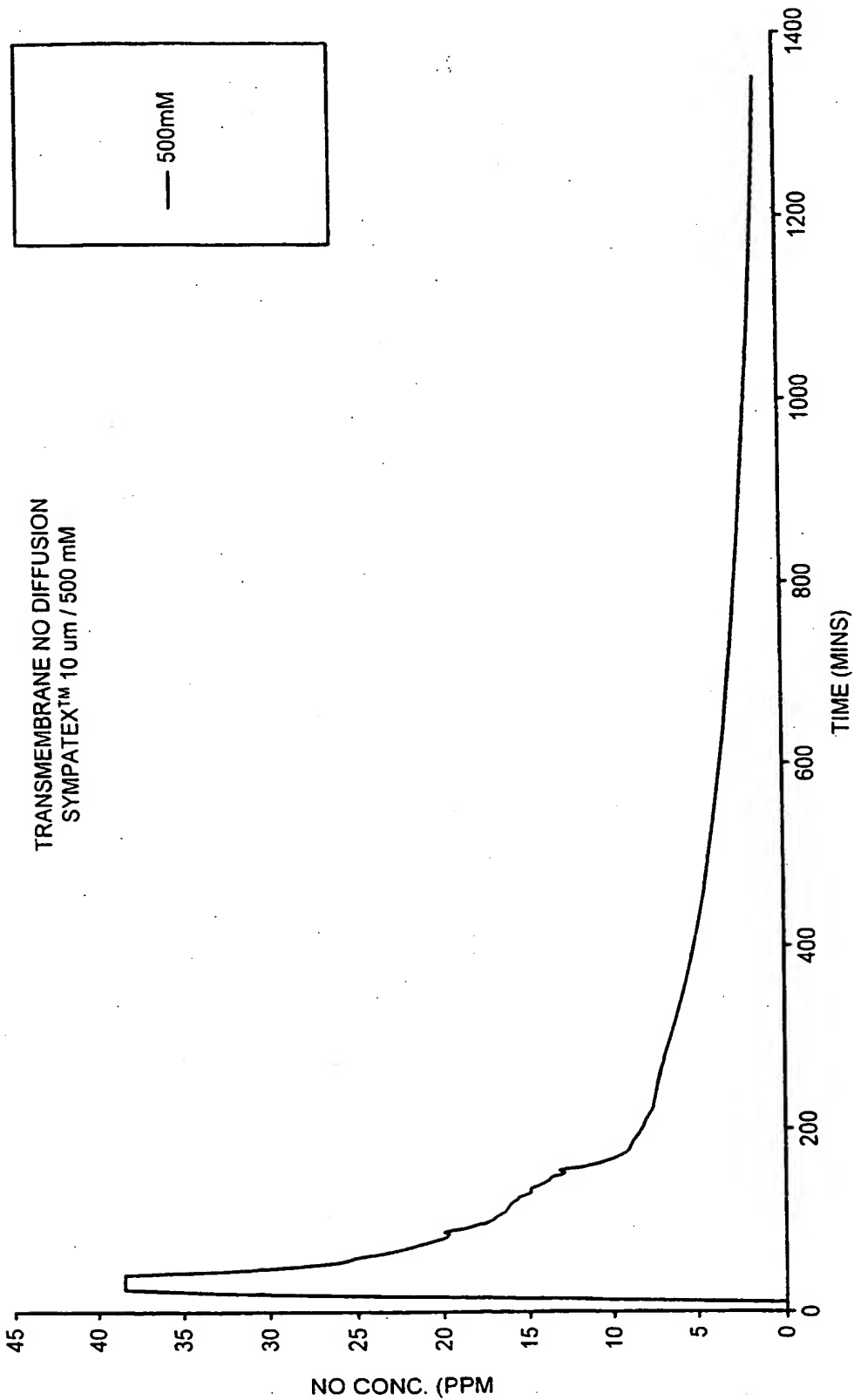


FIG. 6a

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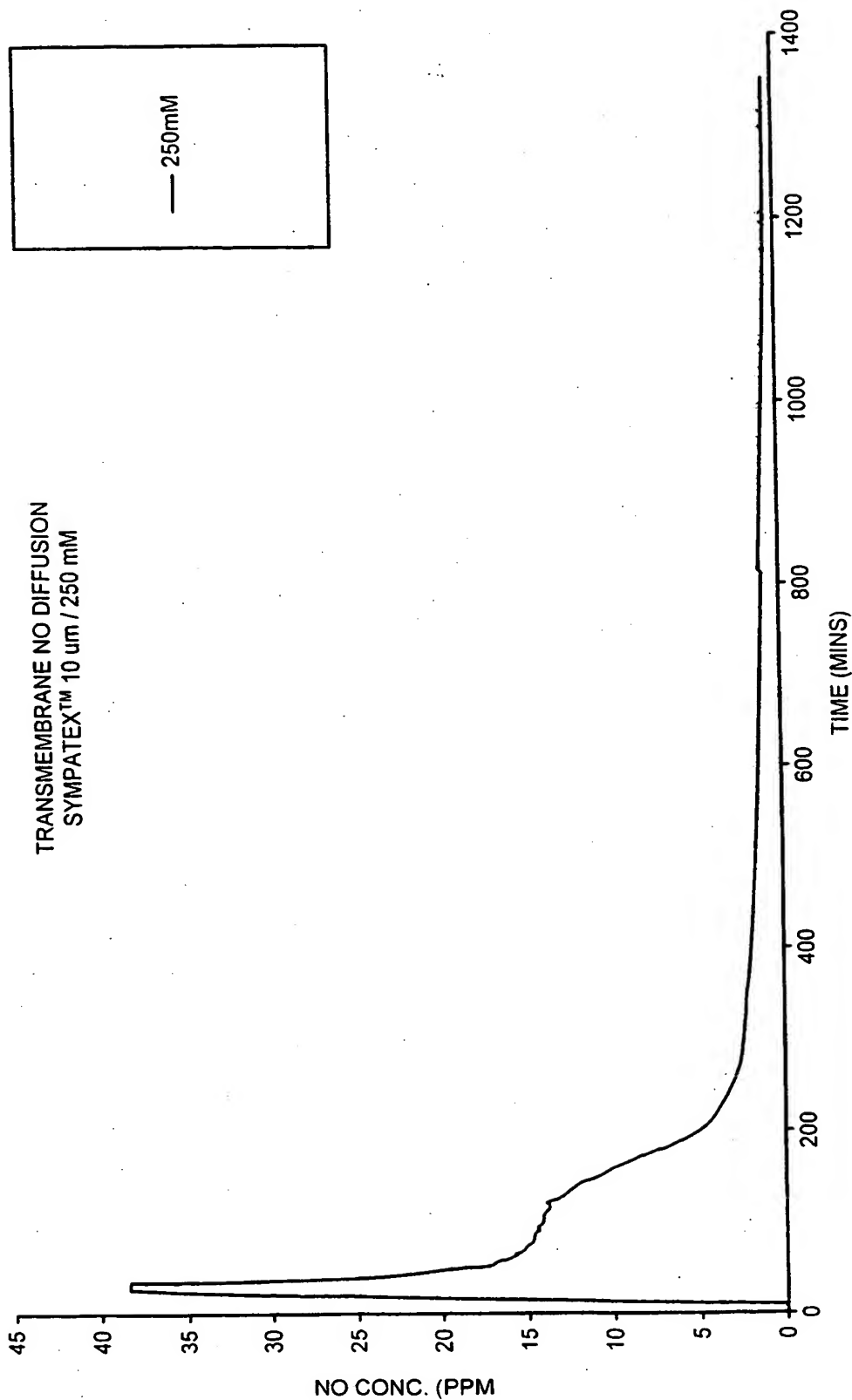
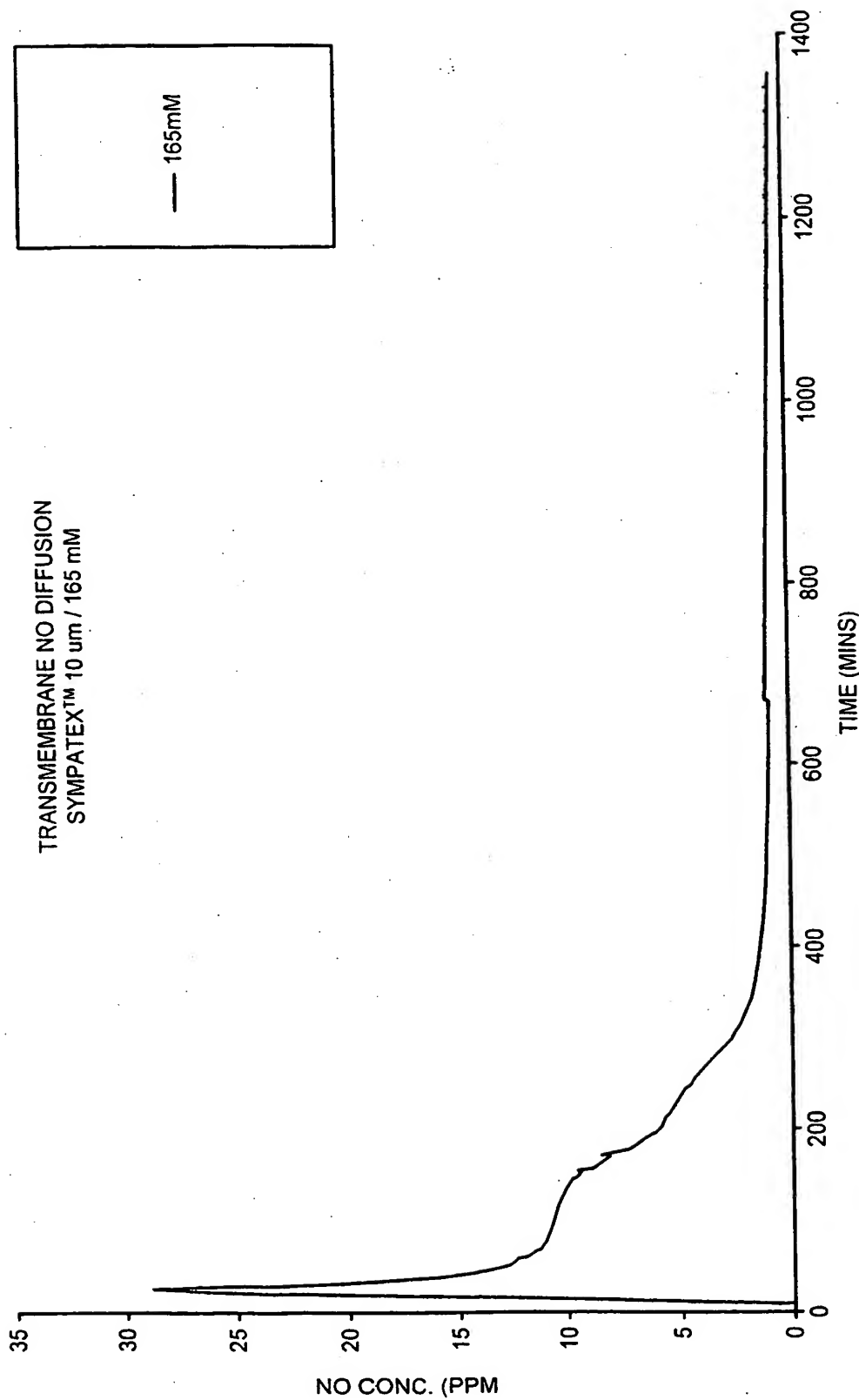


FIG. 6b

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TRANSMEMBRANE NO DIFFUSION  
SYMPATEX™ 10 µm / 165 mM

FIG. 6c

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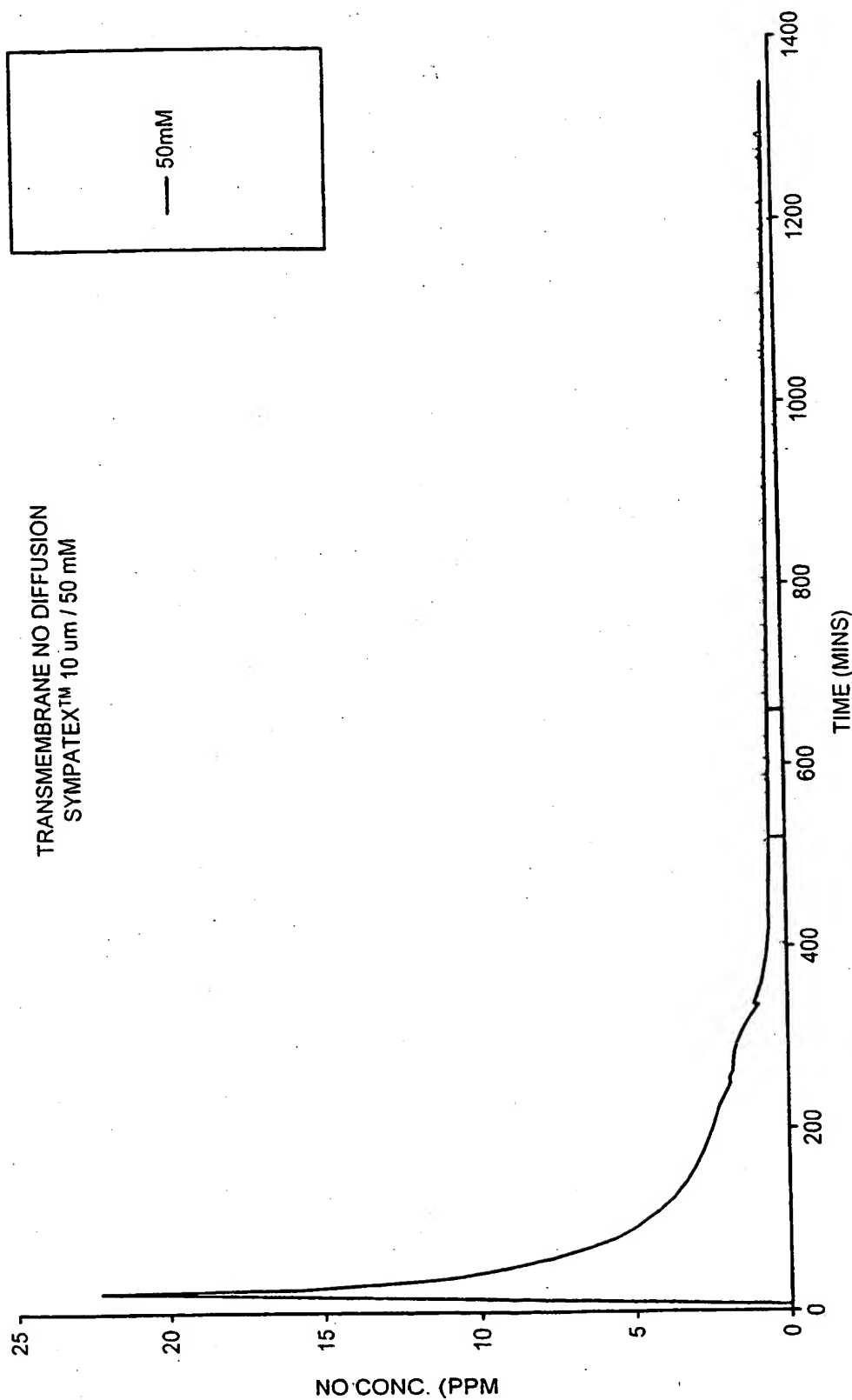


FIG. 6d

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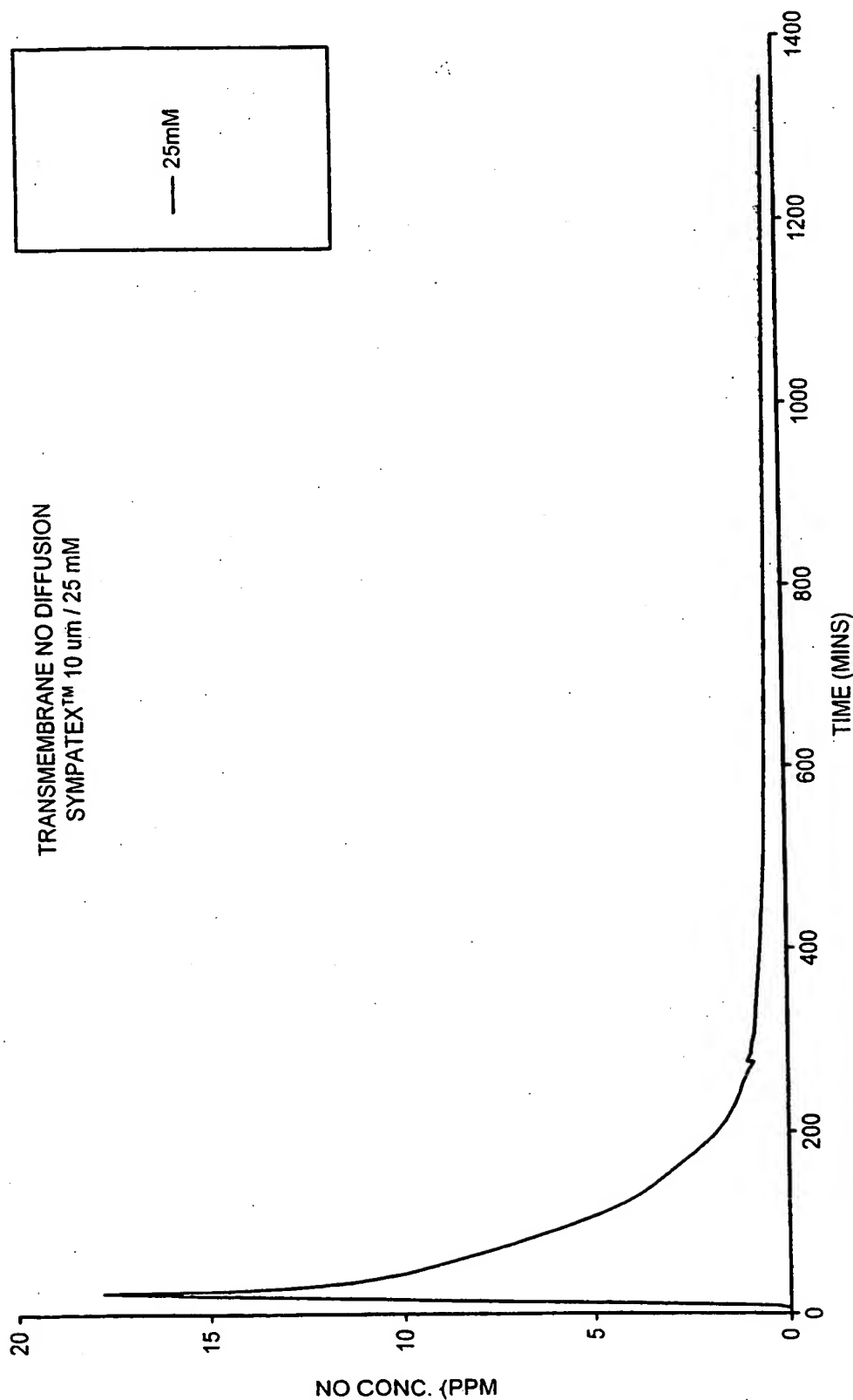


FIG. 6e

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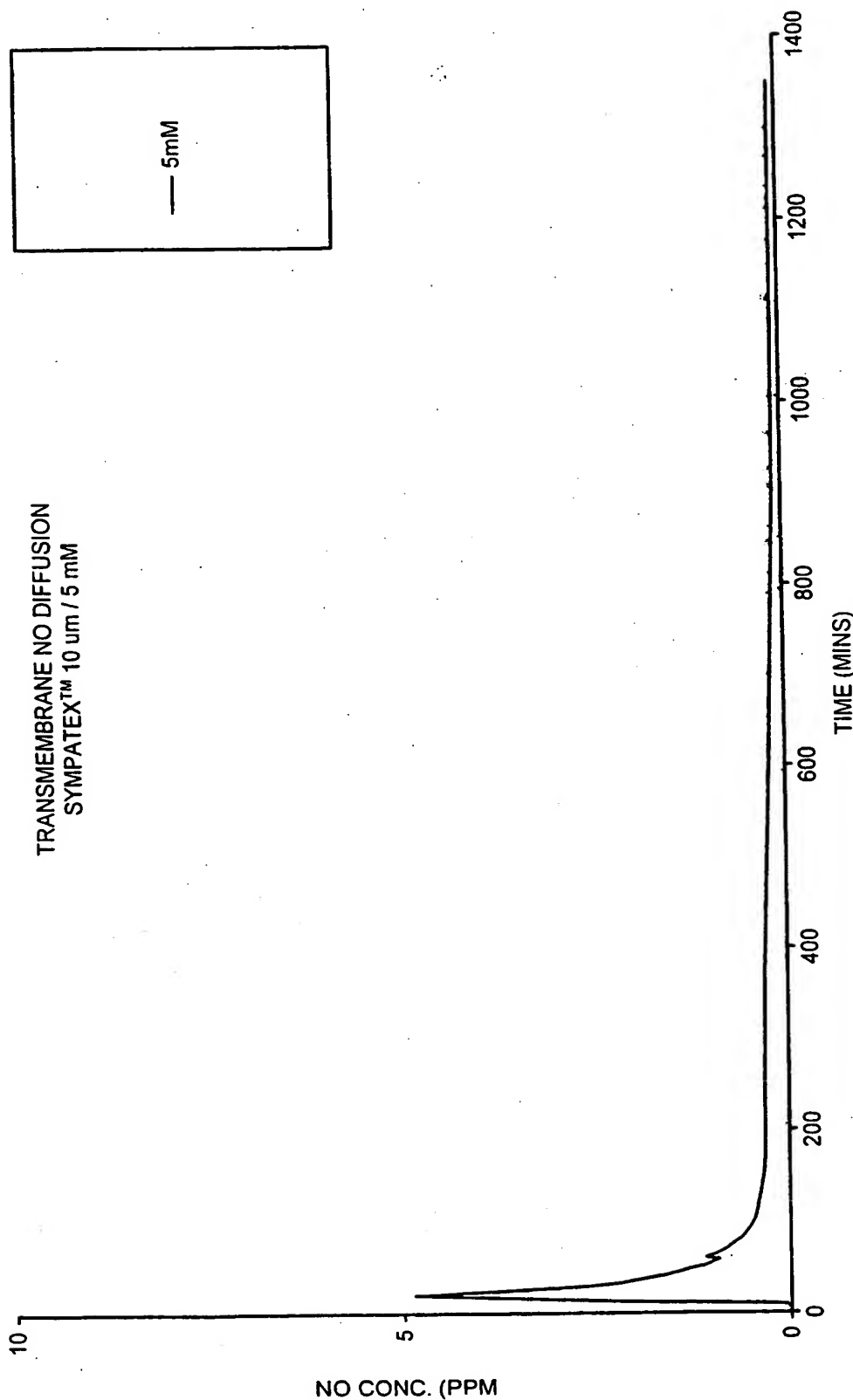


FIG. 6f

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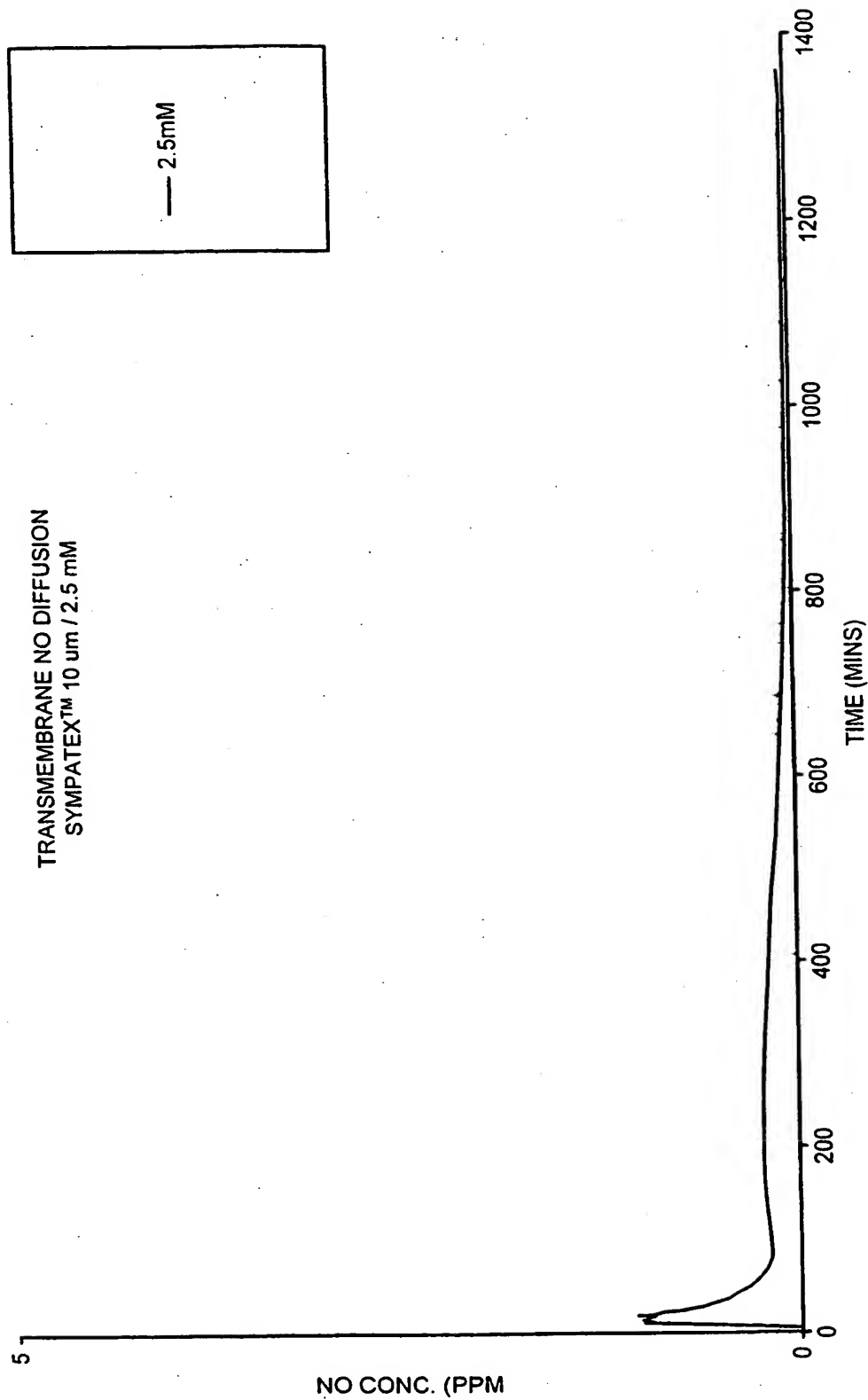


FIG. 6g



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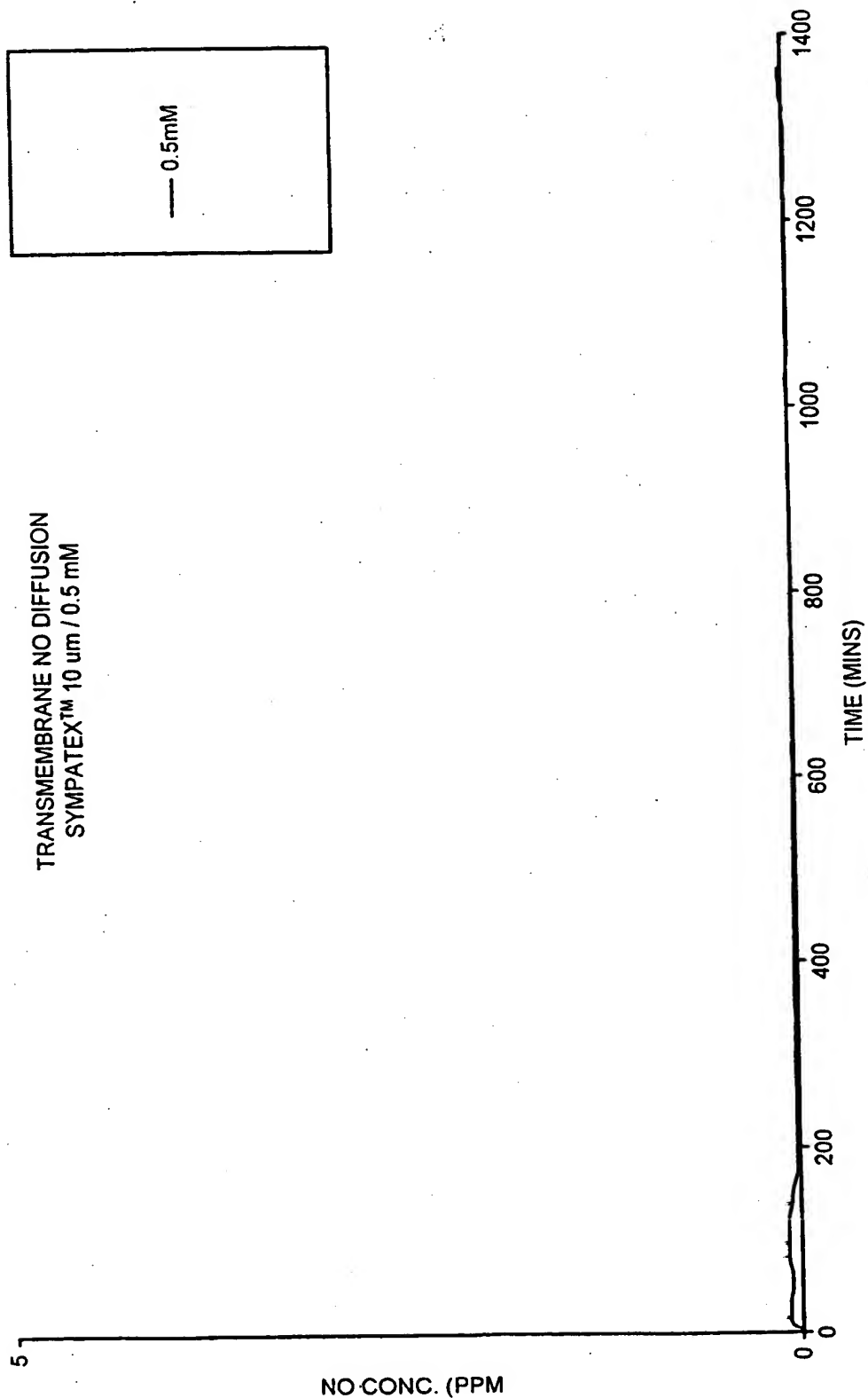


FIG. 6h

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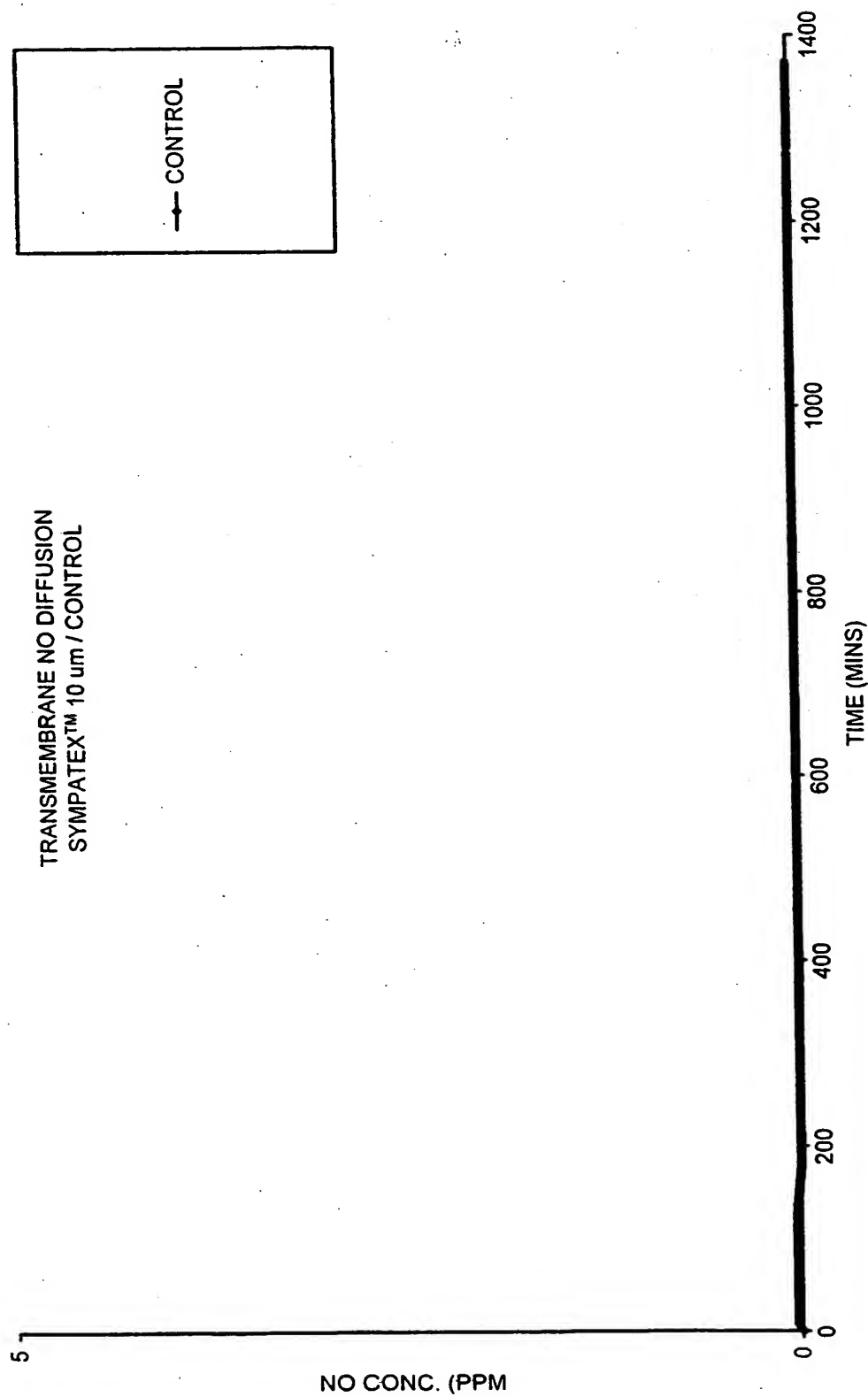
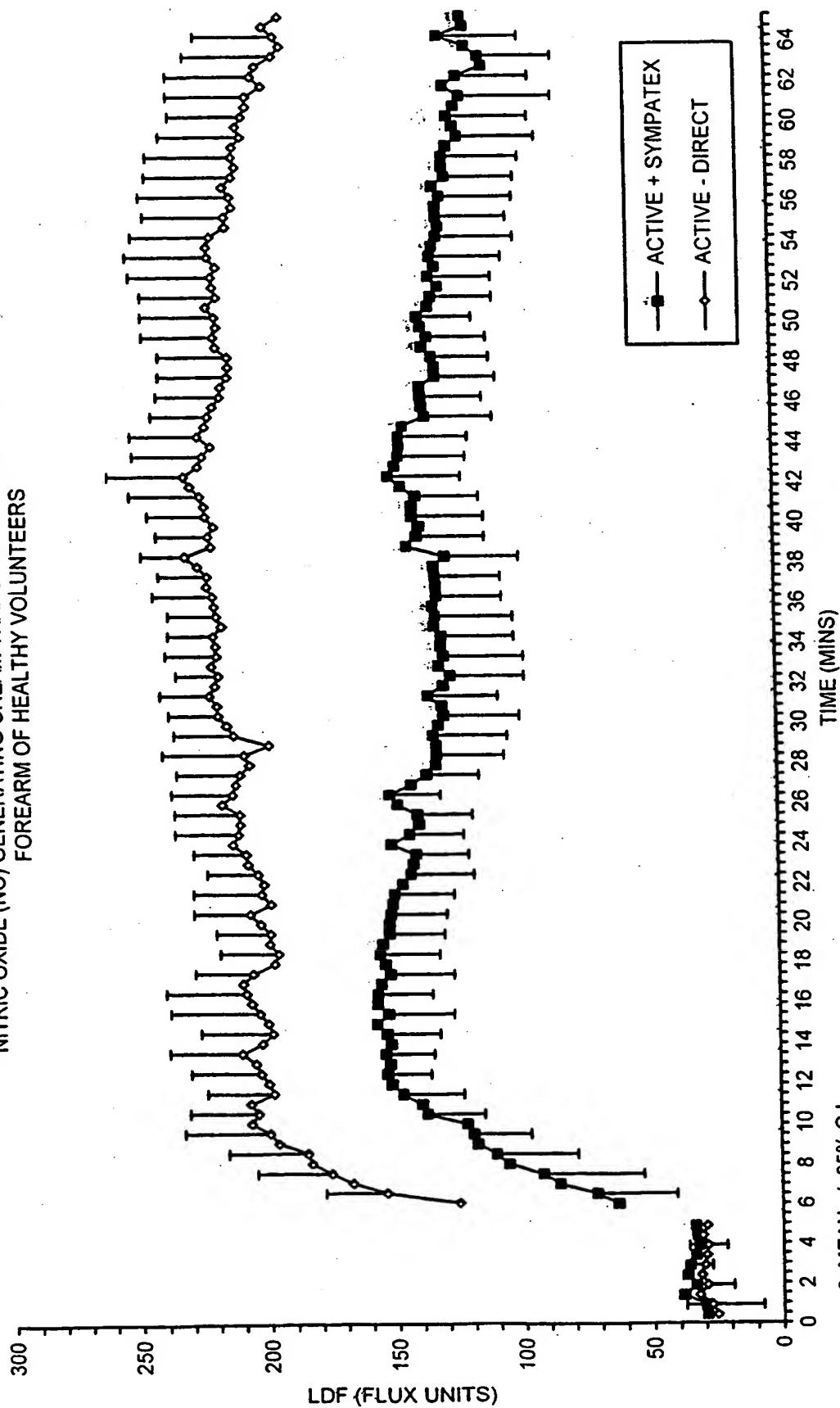


FIG. 6i

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NITRIC OXIDE (NO) GENERATING CREAM TRANSMEMBRANE EFFECT ON THE FOREARM OF HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS



n=9, MEAN +/- 95% C.I.

FIG. 7

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

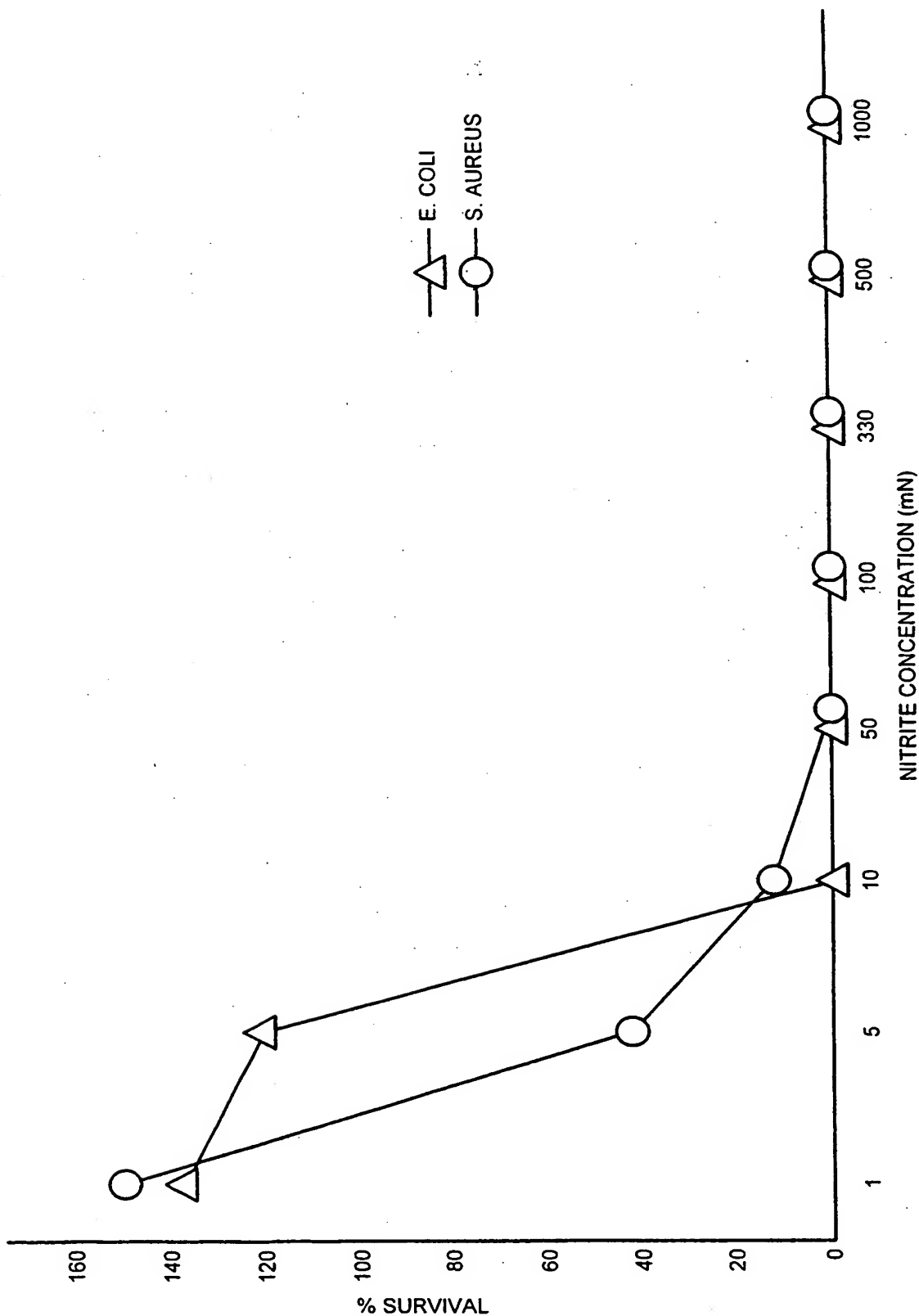


FIG. 8

**Inte. .donal Application No**

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 7 A61K33/00 A61P17/00

### B. FIELDS SEARCHED

IPC 7 A61K

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data, SCISEARCH, CHEM ABS Data, EMBASE, MEDLINE, BIOSIS

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 95 22335 A (UNIV ABERDEEN ; BENJAMIN NIGEL (GB); DOUGALL HAMISH (GB)) 24 August 1995 (1995-08-24) page 3, line 14 - line 26 page 4, line 11 - line 35 claims 1-5 ---	8-15, 18
X	US 5 633 284 A (MEYER PETRUS JOHANNES) 27 May 1997 (1997-05-27) claims 1, 2 examples 4, 5 ---	1, 2, 6-17
X	US 5 648 101 A (TAWASHI RASHAD) 15 July 1997 (1997-07-15) examples 6-9 column 4, line 33 - line 67 claims 1-7 ---	1, 2, 4-16

-/--

**Y** Patent family members are listed in annex.

**"&" document member of the same patent family**

10/08/2000

**Bonzano, C**

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/00853

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WELLER RICHARD ET AL: "A randomized trial of acidified nitrite cream in the treatment of tinea pedis." JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY, vol. 38, no. 4, April 1998 (1998-04), pages 559-563, XP002111730 ISSN: 0190-9622 page 559, column 2, paragraph 1 - paragraph 3 page 560, column 2, paragraph 2	8-15, 18
P, X	ORMEROD ANTHONY DAVID ET AL: "The inflammatory and cytotoxic effects of a nitric oxide releasing cream on normal skin." JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE DERMATOLOGY, vol. 113, no. 3, September 1999 (1999-09), pages 392-397, XP000925553 ISSN: 0022-202X abstract page 393, column 1, paragraph 4 page 394, column 2, paragraph 3	1-3, 8-16
X	US 4 595 591 A (MARDI SHALVA ET AL) 17 June 1986 (1986-06-17) tables 1, 2 column 5, paragraph 2 column 1	1, 4, 6, 8-12

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

## Continuation of Box I.2

Present claims 1-18 relate to compounds defined (inter alia) by reference to the following parameters:

- P1: acidifying agent.
- P2: organic acid.
- P3: pharmaceutically acceptable source of nitrite ions.
- P4: nitrite precursor.
- P5: associated conditions.

The use of these parameters in the present context is considered to lead to a lack of clarity within the meaning of Article 6 PCT. It is impossible to compare the parameters the applicant has chosen to employ with what is set out in the prior art. The lack of clarity is such as to render a meaningful complete search impossible. Consequently, the search has been restricted to the parts relating to the compounds mentioned in the description at pages 9-14 with due regard to the general idea underlying the present invention.

Claims searched completely: none.

Claims searched incompletely: 1-18.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.